as a place of business, will shrivel up and sink in the same way. That is my judgment.

This bill proposes to great the President of the United States \$30,600,000, to be used in purchasing Cuba. It was known to the President, when be made the suggestion in his message, that Spain had refused the trade; and he know very well that, by the civil or common law, it took two to make a trade. Now I will sak what was the use, instead of trade, to the ordinary means of necotiation to put resorting to the ordinary means of negotiation, to put into the message a sort of proclamation to Spain, and to carry it ferward by this bill, when we know that into the message a so, to promise to the proposition of the message was received at Madrid, I will not say with Castilian pride, but at least with Spanish pemp? They inscribed their determination on columns and pillars; and unanimously made addresses to the throne, saying that they would never part with Cubs. They have said to you they will not trade; and yet in the face of their declaration, you propose to trade with them. What act of a trade do you meas? You say your avowed policy is, that England and France shall not have Cuba. Do you mean to beat off all other bidders, and lavy on the island by a sort of constable's sale of it, without authority of law just say it as a sale and seizare, and buy it for what you please? That is it substantially. Or, if you do not mean that, I sak what kind of pious and Christian hemanity there is in a proud nation like this, to a poor, weak, old Government that has a raw, sore place, to take an ignited firebrand and be jabbing her, and jabbing her, and jabbing her, inst to torment her? Is the idea that, although she is not willing to trade, you will torment ber so that she shall have no trade, you will tormert her so that she shall have no peace of her life, and finally make the trade to get rid of you? Without regard to the fact that Spain says she will

Without regard to the fact that Spain says she will not trade, the bill is an enormous proposition upon its face. We gave \$15,000,000 to the Emperor Napolson for Louisians, a vast territory, reaching from the mouth to the source of the Mississippi River, embracing the present States of Louisians, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa and Mianesota. There was a perfect kingdom for \$15,000,000. We got a vast domain of public land, of crown lands belonging to France, more than enough to pay all the expenses of the purchase, and of their survey, and leave us a profit. That is a trade that a man might well strain a point for. Jefferson was said to enterrain some constitutional scraples non was said to enter ain some constitutional scraples about that acquisition; but almost any man's constitu shout that acquerior; but almost any man a constitu-tional sorupies would give way under the force of such a trade as that. Then we bought the whole southern and of Florida, that vast perinsuls, for \$5,600,600. It would have been a pretty good purchase, if we had not been paying ever since. I will not say that we have paid more than the State is worth, for it is a good State now, and I will not speak disrespectfully of hor; but if it had not been for Occoola, and Sam Jones, and Jumper, and the enormous price per capita that it has taken to transport, catch, or kill the Indians there, that would have been a reasonable trade. But I do not suppose now, if Florida was put up at public auc tion and sold, it would bring more than would indem

tion and sold, it would bring more than would indemnify us for the expenses of the various Indian wars.

Now, Sir, we come to the Island of Cuba, and what are we to get? We get the public property—the Moro Castle, the jails and the the Court-houses. We do not own the negroes; we do not buy the land for ourselves; but it is a trade simply for the sovereignty. Well, what does that sovereignty amount to? It amounts to this: that you are to project the people of Cuba; that you are to extend over them the laws of the Union; that you are to keep over them the laws of the Union; that you are to keep off pirates; that if they get into a fight, you are to help them. Of course we shall have to build up their wharves; attend to their public wants. The youngest child in the family of course will be petted; and how much you are to expend to get her in proper trim, the Lord only knows.

Mr. President, I do not believe, with the Senator

from New-Hampshire (Mr. Ha'e), that our course of empire is, by any political trick, at least in this in-stance, going in a southern direction. That has been the natural course of emigratice, from the time when the Goths and the Vacdals came down upon the sunny plains of Italy, to the present time. It is the instinct of human nature to hum out the best lands, find where they are, locate on them, and set is them. In the far-off North, during the long, cold, Winter nights, the children, as they sit around the fire, perhaps chillblained or frest-bitten, eat figs and oranges and dates, and they are told that they come from a country where there is ne anow and no lee, but a balmy breze, and their notions start as though they want to get off to that better country.

"O Christ! it is a goodly sight to see
What Heaven has cone for this delicious land;
What fruits of fragrance blush on every tree;
What goodly prospects o'er the whole expand."
They have but one senticent, and that is to go dow

there and better their condition. It is the natural tide and flow of exigration. It is by instinct, and they follow it. I do not think, properly, that a consideration of the nigger question ought to have been connected with this matter; but it has been forced into

it, and forced upon us.

The Senator from Louisiana (Mr. Benjamin) gave The Senator from Louisian (air, Benjamis) gave
as a sessay, graphic and eloquent; a poem, I might say
—a poem, I mean, as to eloquent diction, not a poem
as to facts—upon the wrongs England has inflicted on
her West India colonies; but the whole of it is no
more relevant to this question than to examine
whether Wilberforce, if he were alive, would repen
of what he did or not. The Senator from New
Hampshipe, for whose creat amisability, for whose of what he did or bet. The Schater from New Hampshire, for whose great amiability, for whose good judgment, and especially for whose good feeling, I have eminent respect, overrates these things, overestimates them. He is against the acquisition of more slave territory. The Senator from Louisiana gave us a beautiful description of Cuba; he spoke of the Cubans, of the Creoles, and the free negroes; and it is under the influence of descriptions, such as he gave, that our people rush that way, and there is a delusion upon them. They are what they call in the country upon them. They are what they call "enthused"—run mad on the subject.

entrused "—run mad on the subject."

Know ye the land where the cypress and myrtle
Are embiesns of deeds that are aone in their clime,
Where the rage of the vulture, the love of the turtle,
Now mest into acrow, now medden to crime!
Know ye the land of the coder and vino,
Where the flowers ever biossom; the beams ever shine;
Where the light wins of Zephyr, oppressed with perfus
Wax faint o'er the striens of Gul is her bloom;
Where the citron and olive are fairest of fruit,
And the voice of the nightingale never is muse;
Where the tints of the earth and the huse of the sky,
In coler though varied, in beauty may vie,
And the purple of ocean is deepest in dye;
Where the virgits are voit as the roses they twine.

In color though varied, in beauty may vie,
And the purple of ocean is deepest in dye;
Where the vingits are soft as the rows they twine,
And all, save the spirit of man, is divice?
This the clime of the East, 'lis the land of the Sun—Can be smile on such deeds as his children have done?"
This is enthusiastically, in spirit and in feeling, imagined, and by a vast number applied to Caba. I trust I shall be able to show that this question is not to be met in that way. I regret, also, that the Senator from New-Hampshire, in his speech, made objection to the acquisition because he does not like the Cubans on account of their Catholic religion. Mr. Presient, under the Constitution, I believe every man has the right to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience; to do it in safety under man has the right to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience; to do it in safety under his own wine and fig-tree, without fear and trembling, and to follow whatever those dictates are. I would prescribe religion and faith to no man. I will not say it is illiberal. I will not discuss the question whether that faith is inconsistent with republican institutions. I rather think, myself, it is adapted to the genius and turn of the people where it exists. One thing I know: I have lived half my life with American Catholics, and better citizens I have never known—loyal, true, industrious, as good as any. I speak of American Catholics is this country; I do not know what the case may be elsewhere. Surely that could be no objection with me if Cuba is to come in.

The Senator from Georgia (Mr. Toombs) the other day was for antexing Cuba; and I understood him to

day was for antexing Cubs; and I understood him to say that he was for annexing Canada, too. Whether he said that in irony or in earnest, I am anable to say; het it is a monstrous proposition. The people of Canada are of Angle French descent, and, in the first place, I do not think them fit for a Republic. I have never seen a Frenchman in my life that had a notion of such a Republic as ours. They have tried it is old France several times; but the very hight of liberty and resublings institutions for a Krenceman in the colfrance several times; but the very hight of liberty and republican institutions for a Frenceman is to get a chance to vote for an Emperor. Pick him a master to do up his thinking about government, and he is satisfied. Moreurial and carious in his nature, he is unsuited to a Republic like ours. When the Secator talks against Great Britain he ought to recollect that Great Britain is a landholder on this continent. Take Great Britain is a landholder on this continent. Take her possessions and provinces in Canada, and all over North America, running as they do to the polar regions, embracing all beyond our boundary except the Russian possessions at Petropsulovski, and the has a larger tract of land on this continent than we have—more acres, though they are not so valuable; and if we amerked that cold country, with the people in villages, having small States, as exemplified in New-England, they would overrun us. I would not wish to be in a republic having a gestleman here from Vancouver, and another from Nova-Scotis, and another from Davis s Straits, and a bundred of them at that, to overpower ne by and a bundred of them at that, to overpower ne and a hundred of them at that, to overpower ne by their vote and by their voice. I never approved or harbored a deere for a rupture of the Union; but it Canada and the British Provinces are to come in and be carved up into a hundred States to weigh as down I hope that the Union will break, like your humong sub-marine telegraph line—break in two simply be cause it will be too long—break in two as, in the Augustan age, one of her best poets sang of Rome.

It was said that Rome tumbied to pieces in consequence of acquisition; and that, I am afraid, is to be our cettiny. I prefer tilting over into a Southern confederacy, if the fissure is to be made anywhere down the Ohio River, as I suppose it is very likely to be.

Two or three very vague notions have been introduced I wo or three very vague notions have been into this debate. Genuemen have talked about Americanizing Cuba. What sort of Americanization will go on there? I understand the Senator from Louistana to express sympathy with Cubans, who, he said,

were "panting for Liberty." Annex Caba, and men from Georgia, from Alabama, from Kentucky, will go in there; they will say: 'The Government has bought it: and, as against a Caban, they will con-sider that it is preempted and paid for by them. The truth is, it is hereditary, or it has been taught to them; at any rate, it is in the Aegle Saxon blood. Our people believe it is no harm to take away from a Our people believe it is no harm to take away from a Spaniard or a Mexican or au Indian anything be has got, and they want: and they do not believe it is homgot, and they want; and they do not believe it is hom-icide or murder to kill him either. [Laughter]. What will be done by our adventurers when they land there? Not to be invitious, I will take my own State as an illastration. I will suppose that three Kentuckians go down to Cuba; one of them an old fellow, with a parcel of negroes. As Mr. Bucharan is going to buy Cuba by a sort of forced sale, without authority of law, warning off all other bidders, this old fellow would settle upon some Cuban, hunt him out, and take possession. He would then begin to survey and demark for americation some other man's plantation. He would elbow him, browbest man's plantation. He would elbow him, browbest him, and frown at him; show him bowie-knives and revolvers; knock him down with his fist, perhaps, and stamp on him a little in a place where he could tot be seen, so as to escape the law. A man would be

and atamp on him a little in a place where he could tot be seen, so as to escape the law. A man would be inclined, naturally, under such a process, to give up. There is a sentiment among our people, that they have a right to do that thing. They would marrer; they would marry; or they would do anything in the world to get all that was going.

The other two young gentlemen, whom I suppose to go down from Kentucky, are a couple of young fill busters—elegant men, having nothing to live upon and doing nothing, and nothing to do anything upon. [Laughter.] They talk about fast norses, about pistols. One of them will get to be an overseer for a widow, and marry her, and the next year you would find the rest of the family disinherited. [Laughter.] The other, being a remarkably sary and good looking fellow, will run away with some old Caban's daughter; he would get into the family, and he would be there but a little time before the old man would be in a corner of the plantation, and he in full possession and with a good title. That is the way it is to be Americanized, and the way they will go on when they get there.

Why. Sir. there is not a Spaniard now to be found

Why, Sir, there is not a Spaniard now to be found in New Orleans; and I have been there and perambu-lated over the whole city. There is not one that I ever saw in St. Louis, and I have been there two or ever raw in St. Louis, and I have been there two or three times. At St. Augustine and Pensacola there are note. The truth is, the Spanish race get out of the way of our race. They will not remain in Cuba; they have too much instinct for that. You just put out here in one of our forests, or on the plains at a spring or lick, a liou from the torrid zone, and let a herd of buffalo see him lash his sides with his tail, and roar, and strike down with a blow a horse and break the back of an elk, and they will have sense enough not to go back there. Put down a tiger, and let him, with his fierce sweep and his yellow, glaring eyes, pounce upon a gang of deer, and I venture to say they will not be in that neighborhood, nor within tweaty miles of that place, in ferty days. Your Cabans know, if they have any sense, how this population have been rooted out. I will give you a familiar illustration, that you can all understand, and that I want the receipt in the country to understand. We formerly the people in the country to understand. We formerly had about our barns in Kentucky what we called the old-fashioned blue rat, and there are in the country swarms of another description of rats, called the Norway rats, who eat up the blue rate. When the traveling gangs of the Norway rats invade a barn, the blue rate scamper for their lives, keewing that they will be extended in the story of the rate. They are literally Cubans eatenup if they do not leave. They are literally Cubans "panning for liberty," and would also be Cubans parting for life under those circumstances. [Laughter.] That will be the effect of it, evidently and plainly. is the process by which the Americanization One effect of this measure will be its connection with

One effect of this measure will be its connection with the contest about the next Presidency, and I am going to venture a piece of advice on that, and I sak the at-tention of the Senator from New-York, (Mr. Seward). The Democrats have a Pacific Railroad platform, and it is no harm for you to take one on beard. As this seems to be a game for the Presidency, and a brag game at that, I think the American party, if they have a platform at all, ought to go two better, and go in for building all three roads. It was proposed that we should appropriate \$10,000,000 a year to con-struct a railroad through a country where there is neither wood, nor water, nor population; where the struct a railroad through a country where there is neither wood, nor water, nor population; where the mountains will have to be tunneled; where viaduots must be made, and bridges built; where the iron must be transported to every spot. Why, Sir, we should be as long building that road as the children of Israel were in the wilderness; and I am not so certain that, as to the debt it would havelve, we should not be in a sort of Egyptian boncage for four hundred years, making brick without straw, in order to build this road. I am willing to give land, but no money, for that purpose. That bill, however, has turned out to be a harmless proposition for a survey by which we may learn some geography; know something more about the country. Old Colonel Benton said the buffalo were the best engineers in the world. So they buffalo were the best engineers in the world. So hay are, to a certair extent. If they travel from one pature to another, or one lick to another, they pick the best ground; but, in the Colone's case, they happen not to come from San Francisco, and, of course, would not to come from San what was, and, or the reports of all those surveys, the estimates will fall far short of what will be required. The natural process is, as population progresses, the people will find where the gool and is; they will find where there is water; they will find where there is water; they will should be supported by the same of the same get convenient to fuel; and, in the meantime, the tra-sit rontes will suit us well enough. Besides, we as yet in our infancy; a century is but a year in the ag of a nation, and we are not a year old. Surely our rapid growth, thus far, ought to satisfy us. Festina lente, is the maxim of wisdom. As they say in the country, slow and sure is the true policy. Let us consolidate, compact, baild up, securs, and settle, what we have.
The Senator from New-York said the building of

that road would afford an outlet for the wild spirits of the country. Serely, Sir, it would be no outlet for them. Cork and Connaught and Belgium and all them. Cork and Connaught and Belgium and all Germany would furnish the men to build it; the men who deal with the spade and pick; the men who crack rock on turnpike roads, and work about the siils and carry iror. Talk to one of these regular fillibusters about working, letting oil his steam by cracking rock away out in the wilderness on one of these roads, and he will be worse insulted than Spain is. If we get into a war about Cuba, these are not the men who are going to do any fighting unless you make up a regiment of colorels or majors. They would join that, but they will never go in the rank and file. They will follow in the track of the army like vultures and they will never go in the rank and his. They will follow in the track of the army like vultures and wolves following in the wake of any other army, greedy and hungry, and like jackals, when the battle is over sud lost or won, ready to grovel for their food. That is what they will do. They go along to live by their wits outside of the camp. The mea who die there are no men for fillibusterieg about here. They must all be officers. Go down to taverns and They toil not, neither do they spin; yet Solomen in all his glory was hardly arrayed like one of them. I have seen two or three of them here this Winter that out-strutted, and out-talked, and out-shone any men t ever saw on the face of the earth. It is a shame that

ever saw on the face of the earth. It is a shame that
the government should pander to that spirit; that iceling which is deminant in the land.
I made the point, in the first instance, that Spain
will not trade, and it takes two to make a bargain.
That of itself would be a sufficient edjection to this
bill; but I have some other objections. I thick it is
indiscreet to propose such a measure in the face of the
world, after the declaration that Spain has made. It
appears as if we wished to make her coafess her world, after the declaration that Spain has made. It appears as if we wished to make her coofess her shame and humiliation before the whole world. But there is a continual talk that England and France will get Cuba if we do not. Now, Sr., I do not believe that either England or France want to get it, and I will tell you why. So far as the ambition of the Emperor of the French is concerned, he wants to carry his conquests into Algeria. I used to suppose that the Algerian struggle was simply a foreign war got up by the old French King to get rid of his hery spirits; that it was a fight to keep them basy; a trick of Luis Philippe to employ his army. I see, however, that that it was a fight to keep them hasy; a trick of Littles Philippe to employ his army. I see, however, that there is more French emigration to Algeria than anywhere else. Frenchmen do not come to this country; we do not suit them, and they do not suit us; they do not commingle with us. All that is now Canada once belonged to France; but England wrested it from her at the battle upon the Plains of Abraham, and ever since it has been hold by England, and France knows that she carnot wrest it from her. France sold us an empire on this coetinent for a bauble. Shejhas only two or three little islands left over here, and probably Cayenne, a sort of penal colony—the whole of it of no value and no account. Her attention is not in this cirection. She does not emigrate in this direction. She is advancing toward the Italian States looking out on the Mediterracean, and on the old Rasmish border. After the heart of his uncle and his policy, and after the man whom he affects to imitate, this would be the ambition of the Emperor. The Emperor would not forget, either, how difficult it is to conduct a war in these climates. In the time of Generals Beauharnais and Le Cierk, under the Republic, they sent out two or three expeditions of troops to San Domingo, and they were as good troops as those that fought at Austerlitz and Marengo; but did they accomplish anything? Not at all. In that climate it may be said, literally, that

"The argel of death spread his wings on the blast,
And breathed in the face of the fice as they pussed."
Now, Sir, do you believe, with that prestige of bad luck, the French Emperer would care about turning his eyes in this direction, and interfering with Cuba.

Not at all.

Then the question is as to England. I am constrained to say that I do not know how to understand

her. In virtue of having large persessions on this continent, being a large landholder here, she probably has a right to be heard, and a right to look out somewhat on this continent. That would be fair. But if she wanted Cuba she would take it; and, in my judgment, we could not stop her, especially if she were backed by France. Look at what she has done in the Crimean war, which is just past; a war more destruc-tive than any other, on account of the improved state of firearms, and the vast additions made by new inventions to destructive implements of every sort; a war such as you read of neither in fable nor in history. The fabled war of the gods, when the mountains were The rabled war of the gods, when the mountains were upheaved and the trees were torn up by their roots, or Milton's description of the battle with the fallen angels, does not equal in grandeur and greatness, and everything that pertains to fighting, of Balakiava and Inkerman, and the taking of Sevastopel.

Do these great ashievements seem to stop her? Not at all. After that unfortunate charge of Cardigan's, I supposed she had hardly an efficient horse left; but she concluded, since that time, that she must go over inc. Persis and hav her laws. Notwithstanting

but she concluded, since that time, that she must go over into Persia, and box her jaws. Notwithstanding the xample of the diaaster of Cardigan's guard, the English made a charge sgainst ten thousand Persians, on the plain of Teheren, compacted and fixed in the best way they could be for fighting. They stood their ground for battle; but the English troops came up—I suppose the same South Greys that charged Navideon's attiliers at Waterloon in these columns canipoleon's artillery at Waterloo -in three columns caniform, and with but one forlorn man, a lieutenant, to break the rank. They charged down upon those ten thousand men. Two of the lieutenants were cut down, and the third one was killed, from the fact that his horse careened, and he lost his aword-arm before he lieutenant, but all three calments. plonged him on the bayonets; but all three columns through again; and, compared with the number on-gaged in that battle, there were not, in twenty minutes, as many Persians left to tell the tale, as ther Grecians left by Leonidas at the Straits of T pyle. That is the sort of fighting they do. Ours is done with Mexicans and Indians.

What else has Eagland done? She has made China come into her measures. The fact that there was a vast rebellion in her provinces in the East did not check her st all. General Hardinge, who was to not check her at all. General hardinge, who was that have been made a per, and a glorious old Christian commander he was, in a series of one hundred splendid engagements subjugated place after place, until he eventually died. His successor, Sir Colin Campbell, seems to go abead with equal spirit and equal strength. The provinces will all be brought in, and they will be made to pay the expenses of the fight.

They will be not made; stricter disc pline by way of they will be made to pay the expenses of the light. They will be put nader stricter disc pline by way of prevention, and to satisfy herself, England will annex a few other provinces. There is where her ambition is; there is where the prosperity of her empire, in a great degree, lies. She has been going on in this way for certuries, without the norrors of a war at home upon her own shores, or any fear of a foreign invasion, and with only occasional civil outbreaks. Of her it may be said that, for a thousand years, the temple of Janus has substantially never been closed. A bloody old bruiser, she has reamed around the world insuli-ing, brow-beating, and whipping anybody and every-

Her fleet is gwe or six hundred ships, ten or eleven times as strong as ours. The fleet of France is about ten times as large as ours, and I suppose she would join in such a struggle just for the grandear of the thing. Suppose we get into a fight with them about Cuba: how are we to get men there? and if we get them there, how are we to succor them with other men and with provisions? Will they not cut off all inter-course? If the island was given to us to-day, they could come and take it, or starve us out, unless the climate killed them off: nothing but the yellow fever would ever save us. It is absolutely a point of weak-ress, in my estimation, instead of a point of strength. Gentlemen talk about its being the key, and commandthem there, how are we to succor them with other mer ing the Gulf of Mexico, the queen of the Antilles, a gem, and I hardly know what all. All manner of things gem, and I berdy know what all. All manner of things are said. Why, Sir, does not every man know that outside of the reets of Florida there is passage enough for versels, and that you cannot raise such works of fortification there as would interrupt the passage of versels in the channel? So it is on the where you go into the Cariobean Sen. It is utterly impracticable. Suppose we had the Moro Castle, and there were eight or ten 74-zun ships before it how long do you suppose it would stand? There are many points on the island where soldiers could be landed. England keeps 25,000 men in Caoada as her regular complement. She could run them down, and land in Cuba these regular soldiers trained in war. Your regular French Zonaves, Bedouin Arab fighters, could go there; and what would be our raw troops, our green troops, squinst them? Our troops, of course, would be unprovisioned. We should be driven out of the island, not because our people are not brave and wil-ling to fight, but because we could not stand such

to have some reflection and some thought bestowed upon the subject. If we get Cubs, we must certainly hold it by fortifications; and I should like to send a Commission there to examine it, such as we sent out in the Crimean war to examine the Russian fortificain the Crimean war to examine the Russian fortifica-tions and the armaments of the allied armies, and I would add to that Commission the Seastor from Mi-sissippi (Mr. Davis), for I have more confidence in his military ability than in any man now in the United States; and I would also put on it the Seastor from Minneseta (Mr. Shieids). Let them go down and sur-vey Cuba as a man would survey a piece of land be-tore he bought it. Let them come back and tell us whether there is any Cronstadt there, such as the Russians have to defend St. Petersburg. Let them tell us whether there is a place weere a fortification tell us whether there is a place where a fortification may be built such as was built at Sevastopol under the genius of the immortal Todtleben. Let them tell us whether there are any places for a Redan and a Manuelon tower to rear their hights in such granders. amelon tower to rear their hights in such grandeur to be able to beat back an English fleet. I would wish to be satisfied on all these points, because, when we come to get it, I should suppose we want to

1 speke before of our going in debt, for four hundred rears, to build the Pacific Railroad. I think that if we should get into a war on account of Caba, we should be so crippled that we should never get out of debt. I think I propose a fair way of trading. A man does not buy a horse without looking at it.

I do not care for all the popular clamor down South about buying Cuba. They do not know anything I do not care for all the popular claims down sources about buying Cubs. They do not know anything about it. If you talk to the people in the South about it, and tell them what a fine country it is, they are very willing to have it; but our people have been so petted and so spoiled upon this subject, again and again surfeited, like a great child whose appetite is vitiated by sweetmeats, that they are eternally whining because their stouach is not as big as their eyes. and they cannot swallow everything they see.
[Langbter]. They ought to have somebody who is
willing to tell them the fruth. When you talk to them
about the acquisition of Cuba, they think it is all right.
Men say, "Uncle Sam foots the bill; and who Men say, "Uncle Sam foots the bill; and who "knows that there may not be a windfall for him: "that I may not draw a ticket in the lottery? I do "that I may not draw a ticket in the lottery? I do "that I may not draw a ticket in the lottery? I do "that I may not draw a ticket in the lottery." "not know how it will come out." And so men go or; just as an adventurer, without knowing anything about the people. I have heard a man rart about Caba, and if you landed him on the Island he would be the most locesome poor creature in the world. Imported African perces would palayer and jubber at him, and acon peorce would palayer and jubber at him, and acon peorces would palayer and jubber at him, and aconserves would be a supplementation. an negroes would palayer and in the street a him, and su-ercilious Cubans would look at him scornfully and talk around by him as a turkey looks at a scake in a lain [laughter]; and the very negroes, unless fed, would not wait on him; and they would not wait on sim for a very substantial reason—they would not know what in the world he said, and he would not

know what in the world he said, and he would not know what they said.

The people of Cuba speak a different language, they profess a different religion, and they are of different extraction from us; and our people have regarded them as aliens and outlaws from the pale of humanity and civilization. That is the feeling of our population out West, I know. Suppose we annex them: by the ameration you have the high prerogative of taking them under your wing. You have to protect them in war, and attend to them in peace. You marry them war, and attend to them in peace. You marry then as a man does his wife, "for better or for worse. war, and a second to the second of the second of the Senator from Lousiana gives a true account of Caba, I would rather, before see comes into the family, consult a little further and a little longer about it. Saying nothing about color, I think I have been at more respectable weddings than it would be to bring to be seen as the second of the second more respectable weddings than it would be to bring
her into tee household. [Laughter] She is to be
civilized and Christianized, and all this under the
guardianship and protection of the United States. It
is a heavy job. No doobt the spirit of our people can
accomplish it, for they have achieved wonders; but it
is certain there would not be many of the natives of
Cuba left there long.
Well, Sir, what is the immediate haste for this meas-

ure now? There is no necessity for any haste about it. We are at peace with England, we are at peace with France, and we are at peace with Spain. Why make this attempt in time of profound peace, when make this attempt in time of profound peace, when even the authorities cited in the able report of the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. Sidell) admit that we ought but to make any effort to take the island while it remains under Spanish rule. Ecgland and France proposed to us a tripartite treaty guarantees; that we would not seize the island; but Mr. Evenett refused to egree to it. They see that we eventually look to it, and we have all avowed it tere, and still they do not interfere. I ask you, is not this bill calculated to craft a rupture between the three nations! They may protest; they may not fight; but I ask, at this time, is it not premature, uncalled for, unnecessary? We had it not premature, uncalled for, unnecessary? We had better pay the debts we owe now. I have known sevcrai very respectable Old Virginia gettlemen, of Anglo-Saxen blood, ovt in Kentucky, get broke fust by pay-ing taxes on to a much tand. Ragged negro after rag-ged tegro would go; but they would still hold on to

their land, and at last it would be eaten up by taxes, and they be insolvert; and, in some cases, after their ceath, their estates would not be worth enough to pay their fateral expectes. I have known one or two absolutely ruined by having too much land.

I think we have a pretty good sized country now; and it would have been entirely two large but for the fortunate turn-up of gole in California. That was a godisent to the country; and if it had not been that we found gold there to redeem the country from the position it was in, the treaty of Guafalupe Hidalgo would have been a bilstering sore to us for years and years have been a histering sore to us for years and years to come. So, when we bought Louisiace, we made a locky hit, but in buying Cuba there is 20 chance of anything of that sort. We buy the negrous for the owners to keep them; and we buy the land for the owners to keep them; and we buy the land for the owners to keep it. We trade for the sovereignty; that is, the burden of taking care of them and protecting them and civilizing them. There is no goisend left there.

Why do you wart Cuba! Some gentlemen talk about gravitation, and say it gravitates this way there tell us that there is a political necessity for our tide of emigration going in that direction. Well, sir, I know that if you go out into the country and task to the people, you will find them in favor of the next war, or some war, and of getting more land; and it is a pretty safe platform to go upon.

Mr. Clay and Mr. Adams were not at the head of the Government when they suck of this gravitation.

Mr. Clay and Mr. Adams were not at the head of the Government when they spoke of this gravitation. They spoke of it, I suppose, as a kind of humbug for the South; but they put off the time of acquiring it indefinitely, until Buchanan at last has brought it up. After Mr. Clay wrote his letter, and John Quincy Adams came into power, did they practice what they said \[ \text{Not at all.} \] They held it up as a happy delusion to all the Gulf States that they must eventually have Cuba, and would have it at no remote day; that such manifest destiny and passional attraction, accord-ing to the free-love school; that Cuba would just reals into our arms any how. [Laughter.] It is said she is into our arms any how. [Laughter.] It is stid she is gravitating toward us; that is the term. Well, sir, she has not gravitated an inch from where she stood when they wrote; and if the Cabans understand how the Americans will treat them, it will not, with their consent, gravitate this way much longer, but they will keep "panting for liberty." I say that, because the report seems to insinuate that the population are willing to come to us. I do not know whether they are or not; upon that subject I have no information. They seemed at Cardenns to receive "with hospitable "hands to bloody graves" the men who, it was said, went there to aid them in obtaining freedom. You may say those who did that were the soldiery. Well, that Spanish soldiery is a mixed up affair, and I suppose most of it is collected from the Cuban peasants pose most of it is collected from the Cuban peasants who live on the mountains, and they will do the same

Spain, who would get largely more than the island would be worth, and we would be cursed with a bur-den. The Cubars might stand their ground until they and sell out. Negroes are much cheaper there, I un cond sen out. Regroes are much caseper there, a un-derstand, than they are in Louisians, and the annexa-tion of the island would cause them to rice immensely in value there. The Cub ans could sell out to the Gaif-state men, who wanted to go over there; and even if they were forced sales, they would get more than they are worth now. That is the way they would go off: that is the way the island would be settled up, but I do not take it for granted that they desire it, except as a more matter of ambition, a matter of avarice— avarice of the meanest sort—and that avarice which e Senator from Louisiana says makes the Cuban the Senator from Louisiana says make the Color planter annually count what is the value of a negro in sugar. He supplies him from the coast of Africa, and by his infernal alchemy, makes him into melasses or sugar. If the best of the population, the planters, are so cruel as to be professional pirates and negro traders, and regularly make calculations upon a negro in the company of the professional pirates. life in that way, I do not think they are fit to come into this Union. With their barbarism and their cru-elty, they would not sait us.

Mr. President, there are many other things to which

I should allude: but I know the time of the Senate is precious. Perhaps I should be indulged with a continuarce; but, condensing as well as I can, I will make a

arce; but, condensing as well as I can, I will make an effort to get through with what I have to say. I have an objection to the terms of this bill itself—an insuperable objection. It provides—

"That he sum of \$30,600,060 be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the fresident to make a treaty with Spain for the purchase of the Island of Cuba, to be used by him in the event that said treaty, when signed by the authorized agents of the two Governments, and duly rathina by Spain, shall call for the expenditure of the same or any part thereof; foll and accounts occounts for which expenditors shall be by him

What does this mean? O'Dornell, or Espartero, or somebody else, is at the head of Donnel is abella's Government. Who is in power, I do not know; but the intention is, that the money is to be drawn out and lodged safely with our Minister, Mr. Preston, under the flag of the United States, and then we are to make a revealting in Sosiu, then we are to make wait for a revolution in Spain, then we are to make a trade with the incoming Government—say it is a defacto Government—get them to sign a treat, and the thing is finished. They will have get \$30,000,000 of our money as a prepayment. It is to be in hand in readiness to take advantage of the nick of time; for it carnot be supposed it is to be used in any other way, or any other juncture, or at any other time. Some pronunciamento or a coup d'état upsets the Govern-ment, and there is a trace of this sort. Well, Sir, I

ment, and there is a trace of this sort. Well, Str., and to much for that kind of negotiation; and, beside, I am for keeping the money where it is.

The Constitution provides that the President may make treaties, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States—two thirds of them concurring. The framers of the Constitution were so canticus in regard to this matter that they put upor the President the check of requiring two turds of th Senate to ratify any treaty he might make, before it should be binding. In the beginning of the Govern-ment the Senate was regarded as a consulting Execu-tive Chamber. How many Senators the President has Senators be has consulted, I cannot tell. The money, however, is to be drawn out of the Treasury, and we are not to know how it is to be used; but, after it has been spent, the President is to file full and accurate accounts. What is filing full and accurate accounts?

Suppose the money is misspent, suppose it is lost or folica away; you have granted him a vote of confidence, and I would as soon grant a vote of unlimited confidence as to have no further security than this. He is to file accounts of what he spends. He is to have this vast amount of money in his pocket under his control. He is anxious to distinguish his Administration—anxious, if possible, to do something by which posterity will remember him and control his name posterity will remember him and concect his name with Cubs. It addition to his ratural ardor, and the opinions he already has on this subject, he migst think, if you vote him this money, that he was under obligations to do something—that he must move. Well, Sir, I will not put any such embarrassing obligation on him. I do not care how fair or how accurate his accounts may be, whenever they come in there will be an eternal scandal and gossip in the poli-tics of this country, and a supposition that all was not right. People will so talk and will so think, and you

cannot help yourselves.

Besides, when the Senate come to ratify the treaty,
I do not thick it is fair for them to have such a con-I do not think it is fair for them to have such a con-straint imposed upon them as the payment of such a large sum would be. When my successor comes here to act upon the frea'y, I want him to be untrammeled, to act according to his dictates of duty under his oath, and according to his conscience; but if you have al-ready paid \$50,000,000, that will hang like a millstone around his neck. The Senate will act, under the fear of losing this large sum, and the demand will be, "Come down with the balance to secure what you "have already and of you will lose what you not "have already anted, or you will lose what you put "up." That is not the Constitution; that is not the way the Constitution contemplates. It is not the way,

way the Constitution contemplates. It is not the way, in my indigment, to carry it on.

Mr. President, in reflecting on the proposition of the Senater from New-York to let off the spirit of fillibustering, I must say a word or two more to him. He is a man of eminent ability and genial in feeling. I do not think his election would be a casus fixaeris—no breach of the league between the States. He is a constitutional man, and if he should be elected, there must be some overt act of oppression, or rebellion, or dereliction from duty, before you could complain. My opinion is, that he is such a generous hearted man that he would rather lean toward the South, by way of showing that he was impartial. But, Sir, I do not want him to talk any more about that gang of Austrians, and Netherlandmen and Irishmen, in the Rocky Mountains, making his Pacific Railroad, with the diea that he is going to work off the fillibuster spirit. It reminds me of an anecdote which I heard about a countrymen of my friend from South Carolina. For the first time in his life he saw some monkeys, and the first time in his life he saw some monkeys, and from the agility with which they jumped from prong to to prong with their nice little fingers, he thought it

from the agility with which they jumped from prong to to prong with their nice little fingers, he thought it would be the grandest speculation in creation to train them to cotton picking, and he got some for that purpose. A friend met him afterwards and asked him how he had made out. "First rate," said he, "ex"cept that it took two overseers to watch each mon "key." [Laughter.] That will be precisely the way you will work the fillibusters out, according to the plan of the Senator from New-York.

Mr. President, this is a mysterious thing for another reason. It brings up agitation on the negro question inevitably and certainly. I was in hopes that after we had got rid of Kansas, the country would have some quiet. I have been now, off and on, nearly twenty years in Congress: and I trusted that for one resistion, at least, I should live here in peace, and hear no mere about negroes. Now, we have the same old story again. I do not say that the President proposes any such thing, or that he has any designs or views in it; but I knew this: the other morning the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. Bigler), who, it was said, represented the President—and he did not deny it when he was called upon by the Senator from New-Hamp.

thire gave us his views on the tariff. As the Seaster from New Hampebire said the President had not been invited to the Democratic cancus, or from some other cause, to did not agree with them, and the gentleman from Poursylvania, representing the President's views on the tariff, west in for a pretty large incidentalism on iron for Pennsylvania. If his Cubs horse, his Cubs hobby, can lickle the South, and upon the iron question he can hang the old Keystone State to him by bars of iron and hocks. he can hang the old Keystene State to him by bars of iron and books of steel, he will be very apt to stand in a pretty good position for demanding a nomination—a position where he can say: "Gentlemen, just step "tipon the platform; here is your candidate; you "must take him; you cannot do without him." It looks to me mightily that way.

I know, Mr. President, that it has been mentioned often languingly, that there has been a belief that if nothing else, your tack would kill him, that you got everything you ever went for, all you wanted, and that if there was nothing else, he would never

everything you ever went for, all you wanted, and that if there was nothing eise in his way, he would never survive your lack. (Langhar.) Woll, sir, I have taken a good look at him. He had he from pretty substantial, and strong, and I tell you he white of your eye is too white, and all the conjuration and withheraft, and incantations of which you may be was er, cannot avail. I give it as my opinion—I am somewhat of a dector, acquainted with hygiene—I give it as my decided opinion that he is good for ten years, and I profoundly ask your pardon for saying so. [Laughten.] I know he has said that he only wanted to run for one term, but Jackson taked that way, and I suppose Jackson was nearly as firm a man, and probably as pure a man as Mr. Buchanan. Of Mr. Buchanan personally, I desire to say nothing. Although Gen. Jackson only wasted one term, he was willing to serve another. Casar thrice put away the crown, and yet he took it. But beyond all history or example, I never how a Scotchman when he had got a grip upon anything and had it in his grasp, who would ever set go, it was cood this until death. He will hold on. thirg and had it in his grasp, who would ever let go, fit was a good thing, until death. He will hold on, unless you wrench it from him; and then if it were his power, he would send it to some lineal, favorite son of his—in politics, I mean, for none he has otherwise. [Laughter.]

I hear a great many gentleman talking about it; and they say it is getting near time to have a Sguth-

I hear a great many gentleman talking about it; and they say it is getting near time to have a Sgathern Precident, Perhaps it will be after Mr. Buchanan shall serve eight years, according to the usage of the earlier Presidents; and he flatters himself that he can get Cuba as Jefferson get Louisiana; and I think, by that time, it will come to be the turn for a Southern man oace more; and, although it has been said that "Old Virginup never tires," I think, before then she will be getting a little impatient, and her descendants are not so patient as the old Commonwealth; they will get tired of waiting. t tired of waiting.

Let them make it up among them. I do not wish to say anything harsh or severe about the Democracy. I admonish you of that, because in my position here, Anything Parso of severe about the Democracy, dimonish you of that, because in my position here, who treads alone Same banquet hall desected, Whose lights are fled, Whose parlands acad, And all but he departed."

When I was in politics, and I may say, when I was alive [laughter], and old man Clay battled og sinst the Democratic party, lion-bearted as he was, like Richard Cour de Lion nimed!, when he went into the Holy Land to rescue it from the custody of the Indidels, Mr. Clay, with a lion's heart, and his battle-ax uplifted, constitution of the Consti Clay, with a lion's heart, and his battle-ax uplifted, fught to rescue what he believed to be the Constitution and the rights of the country from the Democratic party, that he thought was disloyal and untrue to them; then, Sir, I fought and felt like a Field-Marshal.

Well, Sir, as to the Democratic party, I do not know that I could very well join them unless I see a little further into them. I could not be a Locofo to anyway, and I understand that the discipline is extremely rigid. [Laughter,] They muster their man tremely rigid. [Laughter.] They muster their man with great severity, according to regular drill, and if a man does not chalk up to the mark, overbeard he goes; and the rule is, that it is better to have an enemy out of the camp than a friend in the camp cattles capers and cutting shines. John Randolph, of Virginia, said of the Democratic party—but I will not say it of them—that all they wanted was men of sense enough to lead, and fools enough to follow [laughter;] and if any man could not subscribe to these principles, and went into the party as a leader, who had not sense enough to lead, he ought to be turned out. I believe you did cashier one or two. I do not know what the severity of the discipline is. If I can get a private conversation with my friend from Illiaois (Mr. Doug-las), before I leave here, I should like to know if he has not learned something on that subject. [Laugh-ter I I who look arrivately and confidentially, to know has not learned something on that subject. [Laughter]. I wish, just privately and confidentially, to know from him if the discipline is not excessively tight. If I was to go in, I do not know upon what sort of probation or trial I should be put. I suppose it would be long enough to make them certain that they had got all the old, genuine, gen'leman y. Whig principles and feelings out of me, and that I really had the true religion, and was converted. Then they might put me in the kitchen of the household of the Locofocos until they believed I was really a Coristian, and showed it

in the kitchen of the household of the Locofocos until
they believed I was really a Christian, and showed it
evidently. I do not know now I should be treated, I
think I shall look a little further before I go in.
I say platforms are fixed up in that way for the Presidency. Now, I do not know what may be the result
of the next Presidential election. I expect to take no
part in it. I have been favored much by my own
State of Kentucky, cherished beyond my merit, upheid always, except recently, when my successor was
elected. I love her, even as a strong hearted man
leves his own mother. Whatever may be her waywardness in politics, or my own fortness, I can only neid always, except recently, when my successor was elected. I love her, even as a strong hearted man loves his own mother. Whatever may be her waywardness in pointies, or my own fortunes, I can only say that I hope that all day long the dews of Heaven may fall lightly upon her fields and upon her forests, are the sunshine set brightly upon them.

Mr. President, my strength is failing me, but I must say comething more. I utterly condemn this remains a succession of the second manufacture of the second manufacture.

say something more. I atterly condemn this rampant spirit and cry for war. It is a wrong cry; it is a wrong teaching for the country, and I predict that, if we get into a calamitous war with France and with England on this account, we shall repent it to the latest day of our lives. Do not pass this unnecessary bill, and insult a neighbor by this proposition, which is every way unadvised and uncalled for. When you get into a war, you will find that fighting John Bull is not talk-ing. When England sent men here in the last war, and burned this Capitol, it was a mere by play for her. She was upholding all continental Europe taen, against She was upholding all continental Europe then, against the collossal power of Napoleon; and yet she came here inst as a by-play, and troubled us as she did. Our people think we whipped England, and you hear them say throughout the country that we waipped the lington's invincible; and they believe that we absolutely whipped the veterans who fought the battle of Waterloo, although that battle was not fought until the 18th of June after the 8th of January, when our battle of New-Orleans was fought. They are stuffed up in that way, and inflamed with a war spirit. our battle of New-Orleans was fought. They are stuffed up in that way, and inflamed with a war spirit. Old John Bull, as I said, is a bloody old bruiser. If the Senator from Georgia was here, I would ask him if he did not see how Spain and Sardinia sent off their quota to the Crimean war at the request of England, although they had just about as much interest in it as I had. England just said to them, "if you do "not fight on my side I will whip you." That is the whole of it. They follow England in that kind of way. John Bull, if I may use a familiar illustration that will be understood in the country, is like a great unruly mastiff, a buil dog. Old Bull goes prowing about, hunting up fights. Along in his train follow Casar and Pompey, Jumper and Juniter; and though the first two are Romeans of high degree, and the last a god, they follow in his train with lear and tre nibing. When he mails a dog they leg him, and nip him, and down they get him until he is throttled to death, and there is a nation blotted from the map of the earth; or down they get him until he is throttled to death, and there is a nation blottled from the map of the earth; or if after worrying him and crippling him, and wound-ing him, they send him home, it is in pain to work the balsnee of his days to pay the expenses of the fight. Well, Sir, I do not know the Senator from Georgia's

halance of his days to pay the expenses of the fight.

Well, Sir, I do not know the Seastor from Georgia's idea about it; but I take it that in making up a fight, there ought to be some sense about it, as there is about anything else. There ought to be some reason for it. Now, Sir, the United States comparatively is a buil-terrier that is as game as ten thousand lions, and superadded to his natural pluck, he has the spirit of the seven devils that were driven out of Mary Magdalen. Do you suppose I would hiss him on that old buil, if I thought anything of the dog! and I know I love my country better than I could any dog. I do not want to make up a fight of that kind.

Sir these men who are so ready to talk about fighting, very often are the last men to do it. Whenever I see a man out in a muster-field or in a court-yard, blustering and talking about his willingness to shed his last drop of blood, I would rather see so mebody who would be willing to shed the first drop. [Laughter,] If we get into this war we must go through with it at all nazards, at every expense, and at overy lose. Our commerce, our progress, everything would be loss and ruin to us. We, with our insufficient pavy, should be utterly mashle to cope with those two be less and ruin to us. We, with our insufficient navy, should be ulterly unable to cope with those two powers. They do not seem inclined to fight us; they do not want to fight us; they were willing to share fairly with us. I suppose the talk about fighting just means this, and no more: men know that there is in this country a deep-rooted popular sentiment of dislike, an inveterate feeling of hatred, toward England—I mean with the lower orders. It comes down traditionally from our revolutionary war. It was revived by the last war we had with her. It is a safe thing in any ignorant crowd to curse England, and you will war. It was revived by the last war we had with her. It is a safe thing in any ignorant crowd to curse England, and you will not find any-body of any party who does not back you. suppose it is a popular theme for declamation; but I think it is time we had quit it. I believe that is the prevailing, dominant feeling with the ignorant portion of our population. Whether it is just or un-just, I will not pretend to say, but it is an element in the American character; an element like their ignoring the rights of a Merican or a Spaniard. It is a feeling they have. They hate a red-coat and a Britisher. Mr. Dallas and Lord Napier may have as many suppers and feasts as you please; they may talk about the same language, and reading the same Million and

the same Shakapeare and about a common blood end fraternity and all that. Very well, that is just as nice as fraternity and all that. Very wall, that is just as nice as two ladies who hate each e her like the Devil, gossiping very pieasantly over a tea table. [Lughtor.]. That is what it amounts to. Folks do not feel that way. It is as harmless, and just about as foolish, as the ovations to the success of the Atlantic telegraph. That was another one of your schemes—a dead fadure. It is said, now, that it is doubtful whether Mr. Buchanan ever did get that message of the Queec.

I have seen it stated that, no far from any of that cort of conversation passing it was a trick of trade.

I have seen it stated that, so far from any of that eart of conversation passing it was a trick of trade. The stockholders got up the messages, and they were conveyed as the Government's, and the shrewd oeed got out, and the soft people got bit. Those not in the trick were left in the lurch. Whether that is true or not, I do not know; but I do not reckon any message was ever sent. Two years ago, the Senator from Louisians, who is so enthusiastic now about Caba, predicted repeatedly that we should have great results from this telegraph. I told him it would be a failure. I pointed out that you were contributing money to make a line of felegraph both ends of waich would belong to England; and I said that, throughout such an extent of ocean, a shark could bite it in two, or a whale could knock it in two, or it would be can in turning over the mountains in the sea. Practically, in my mind, there was no chance for the thing.

Now, Sir, you are here after Caba. It seems to be Now, Sir, you are here after Caba. It seems to be

Now, Sir, you are here after Caba. It seems to be a invertee project of Mr. Buchasan. I have not things or ability to say all that I want to say, or to say it in such a style as I should like to be in trim to say it. I think Mr. Buchanan is hardly consistent upon this subject. When he was Secretary of State, he wrote about it to Romulus M. Saunders, our Minister at Madrid—a rough, coarse, North Carolina man—a gentleman, though; but I reckon, from his manner and his walk, and his look (for be was ugly, sithough he was clever), the last man in the world to send upon such an errand. So keen and eager was Mr. Buchanan then to get Caba, that he world a letter to Mr. Saunders on the subject. I will not put it in my speech, but I will ask somebody to comment on it who can explain it. He told him to approach the Spanish Government, not in the ordinary sch the Spanish Government, not in the ordinary cometic way, by notes, but to talk to the Spanish Minister us acut of quasi unofficial conversation, in a friendly chat. "Do not send notes, because they "may bind the next Government against us, but "make the surgestion;" and he told him hew, it the most delicate and the most insinuating and phusible

"make the suggestion;" and he told him hew, in the most delicate and the most incinuating and phunchle way, to approach the Queen's Government. One hundred million dollars was the limit; and if the prepestion was not fistened to, was not entertained at all, Mr. Saunders was to say, "Really, I intended nothing "at all; I purposed no insult to your Majesty." Here he comes again with this proposition, now by a sort of forced sale, warning off all other bidders, and howents \$30,000,000 to start on. He will never get \$30,000,000 by my vote to hang as a millstone around my successor's neck; and it's treaty were made in that way, I would vote to reject it anyhow, even at the rich of losing the \$30,000,000, just to vindicate the independence of the Sanate.

Mr. President, I believe have spoken nearly to the extent of my attength and power to-day. The honorable geutlemed, from physical debility, had been compelled to be scated while he spoke. I will not ask for a continuance to any other day, because I know that the time of the Serate is precious. I can only say, in relation to this whole project, that it will respitate the country with the Slavery question; that it is, I think, centrary to the spirit of our institutions to pet money in the President's pocket, I suppose to be sent to Madrid, for Mr. Preston to use in emergency. I think it would be improper, unjust, and ungenerous to our successors, with are to railify the treacy, to take this advantage of bhem. I think it is an unfair way of negotiation. I think it would injure Louisiana above all the States in to ratify the treaty, to take this advantage of them. I think it is an unfair way of negotiation. I think it would injure Louisiana above all the States in the Union. I think that at this time we ought to compact and bind together ead build up and strengthen what we have. We are young. Let the gristle grow into the bone; let us get our muscles developed. Let us feel strong before we enter into such a contest, let us cultivate the arts of peace, for "Peace hath its victories, no less renowned tran war." That would be my policy, and I hops it will be the policy enforced upon the President by Congress. I am going to look for some aensitie man for the next Presidency—a sound man, I would rather be tad no platform; I do not want to rus him is blinds. I centest to you that, in my opinion, my collesque [Ma. Crittenden] would, of all men on the face of the earth, suit me the best. If you will give him a chance, I will risk him upon my personal confidence, without laying down a creed of faith for him to go by: I do not want to stand a man upon a platform, or ran him is blinds.

risk him upon my personal confidence, without isylagdown a creed of faith for him to go by: I do not wast
to stand a man upon a platform, or ran him in bliads.

Besides, these platforms are all nonsense. Let me
say to my friend, the Senstor from New-York, if he
should ever get to be President, I want him to recol
lect that this platform business is all humbug; and
when he gets in power, to kick down the ladder by
which he got there. The two or three last platform
Presidents we have had, when they got in the car of
State and safely seated, all around, everywhere, you
could see, "do not stand on the platform when the
cars are in motion." [Laughter.] That is the way
they manage it. There is always some emergency, or
something to justify a departure from it. Weil,
Sir, I hope I shall be forgiven. I have brea to
four or five conventions myself, on account of
Mr. Clay, chiefly, and once, I helieve, on account
of my colleague, to keep him out of a scrape of
some sort, and I know a good deal about them. In
the time I was in politics, and we were dominant, I
always knew a long time before the Convention came
on who would be Governor. It used to be said that
you never could know who was Governor until the
election was over; but it was all fixed up—all done in
advance. I wish the country to get on proaperously election was over; but it was all fixed up-all done is advance. I wish the country to get on prosperously and peacefully and gloriously, without any Slavery sgitation. I want a man of sound heart and sound head, who will administer the Government with shat view. I can say for myself, as was said by the im-mortal Webster that I trust it will be one and indi-visible, now and forever; and that the God who over rules us and guides us now, as theretofore, and as I hope for ages to come, will so snape our oads that all will result in good.

## FROM HAYANA.

The United States Mail steamship Black Warrier, J. W. Smith commander, from New Orleans 12th inch. reached Havana on the morning of the 15th at an early hour, sailed again the same day at 4 p. m., and arrived here last evening.

There is nothing of interest to report from Havana.

Perfect quiet and good health throughout the city and island. Large numbers of visitors from the States are arriv-

ing at Havana and enjoying the delightful (at this season) weather of the island. The Sugar market was active. Stock on hand a

Havana reported at about 90,000 boxes. Prices are firm; Nos. 11 and 12 quoted at 91 2 104c.

Freights remain about the same as last advices. Exchange on London, 11 | 211 | premium; on Nov-

York, 3@14 premium; on New-Orleans, 2@3 premium. The Black Warrior has on freight \$208,000 in Mexian dollars from New Orleans and Havana.

A WEIGHTY MAN GONE .- Coroner O'Keefe was pecterday called to the house No. 844 Broadway, to bold an inquest on the body of a man of gigantic propertions, who died soon after 12 o'clock on Saturday night. For the last fourteen years Mr. Asher A. Skillings has resided at the above number, where he has kept a shop for the sale of fish and oysters. He was a jolly, good humored man, and consequently made friends with almost every one with whom he was brought in contact. He has always been very corpulent, but during the last seven years rapidly increased in size, so that he was able to walk only a short distance at a time. According to the testimony of Edward McFaidon, who had long been in his employ, Mr. Skillings, 21 years ago, weighed 400 pounds, and of late his weight, although appearing almost incredible, was six hundred and seventy-eight pounds! His health was generally very good, but about two weeks ago he rec formation that the premises so long occupied by him were to be pulled down, which rendered it necessary for him to move. This seemed to trouble his mind very much; he fell ill, and growing worse, died as stated. Drs. Bouton, Beach and Gailagher made a post mortem. Most of the internal organs were healthy, but evidences of intemperance were apparent. The physicians, after faishing their examination, decided that death was caused by disease of the liver, and a verdice to that effect was rendered by the jury. Mr. Skillings was unmarried, 20 years of age, and a native of Portland, Maine.

The physicians making the poet mortem some of the internal organs—the liver weighed 161 pounds, and the heart 2 pour is 7 cuncas. The fat on nie abdemen was 16 inches in depta, and on thackest inches.

A bright boy of hir e years was delivered in Lance-boro, Mess. - a few drays since, for the purpose of st-tending actions, he ving been for warded by Adams' Bz-press from Hour ton, Texas. The "freight" had been four weeks on the road.